

LISTEN!
Varsity Quizz Show,
Thursday, 4:30, CKUA

THE GATEWAY

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE STUDENTS' UNION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

LISTEN!
Gateway News
Thursday, 6:15, CKUA

VOL. XXXIV, No. 20.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1944

SIX PAGES

Nominations For Council Members Wanted

Nominations March First; To Amend Constitution

New Executive to Attend Color Night

The Students' Council is about to change shift. Let all who read this hearken unto the enclosed regulations, and get behind the Students' Union Elections.

The Secretary of the Students' Union, one Jack Forster by name, will receive nominations for the following positions on Wednesday, March 1, between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. The nomination forms, obtainable at the switchboard, General Office, must be signed by the nominator and nine other members of the Students' Union. They shall also bear the signature of the nominee signifying his acceptance.

Since only eligible people may run, nominate or sign a nomination form, the constitution should be referred to in order to ascertain eligibility.

These offices are open for nominations:

President,
Vice-President,
Secretary,
Treasurer,
President of Literary Association,
Secretary of Literary Association,
President of Men's Athletics,
Secretary of Men's Athletics,
President of Women's Athletics,
Secretary of Women's Athletics,
President of Wauneta,
Agriculture Representative,
Education Representative,
Arts and Science Representative,
Law Representative.

Hear Ye! Hear Ye! Speeches by nominees will be held in Convocation Hall on Saturday, March 4, at 11 a.m. Voting will be held on Wednesday, March 8, in the Arts Rotunda between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. Meds and Dents vote in Med Rotunda, Wednesday, March 8, 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Come on, you loyal students, let's make this a real election—get your nominees ready, and let's get going!

FLASH!

The Students' Council has posted notice of an amendment to the Constitution. This amendment will be moved to Section V of the Students' Union Act at the Council meeting March 1, by adding to Subsection 2 the following:

"Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, the elections for positions on the Students' Council for 1944-45 shall be held on Tuesday, March 7, 1944."

The Students' Union Act states that the elections shall take place on the second Wednesday in March, which is March 8th this year, but due to the fact that March 8 is the only date on which accommodation for Color Night can be obtained, the above amendment will be moved. Students are asked to take particular notice of this change, as the date given on the posters is March 8.

University Choir In Best Program Of 'Talent' Series

Final Program on March 17

On Feb. 18 the University Choir sang for Green and Gold in the most entertaining Program of Campus Talent yet presented. The singing was never for a moment dull, and the selections were widely varied, and bits of charming poetry were interspersed throughout.

Flowers to Gwyneth Jones for her excellent handling! The announcing and elocution effects were artistically managed by Norris Bertrand, while Kay Sheasby gave much musical support to the program at the piano.

Tune in to CKUA for our next "Program of Campus Talent" on Friday, March 3, at 8:30 p.m. Some of the artists to be heard are Kay Sheasby, piano; Bert Loree, tenor; Merce Woronuk, violin; and Ralph Jamison, baritone.

The final program of the series will go on the air March 17. Here is a final opportunity to put your talent into a worth-while entertainment. Phone Collin Corkum, 31954, for a tryout at your convenience.

5,000 Magazines Sought by D.U.S.

According to latest word received from Wilf Cotter, Chairman of the Magazine Drive, 4,000 magazines had been collected as of Wednesday. The drive is continuing until Saturday with a new objective of 5,000.

LOST LAST SATURDAY

One set of Pol. Ec. 64 notes. Please return to Morley Tanner, Gateway Office.



Plucking the Bottom Half

Causerie Given By M. de Savoye At French Club

Mme. Cru to Speak Saturday

On February 12 members of the Cercle enjoyed a "causerie" given by Monsieur de Savoye, former professor of French at U. of A. M. de Savoye retired four years ago, but he is still very active in giving private lessons in French. His topic dealt with the penetration of the French language into the English language of Great Britain and the United States. M. de Savoye's look of alertness and his clear and beautifully measured enunciation could not fail to register favorably with the students.

French words drifted into English at the time of the Norman Conquest. All functionaries of the feudal administration spoke French. Saxon words kept alive among the peasants who firmly adhered to calling the animals, cows, calves, sheep, swine. But at the tables of the wealthy the same animals were designed under:

boeuf, mouton, veau. These have become British in the guise of: beef, mutton, veal.

Because of French emigration to America, Normans and Bretons colonized the St. Lawrence region, Maine, Vermont, Illinois and Wisconsin—traces of French names are widespread. Four hundred American cities and towns have French names: Bâton-Rouge, Terrebonne, Grand-Coteau, Coeur d'Alene, etc. In Illinois alone there are thirty-two, e.g., Des Moines, Detroit, Marquette, La Prairie du Chien, etc. French adverbs, oddly enough, have been made worthy of geographical status: Beau coup (in Michigan), and Presque (in Illinois). Some rivers bear strange names: Rivière de la Langue, Rivière de la Grue (Arkansas), and Rivière de la Bonne Femme (Missouri). One, a Rivière du Comte de Grasse, has degenerated to "Grass River," although there is no verdure in sight.

M. de Savoye devoted much time to the Cercle of former years, and the present Cercle is most grateful for his courteous acceptance of being guest-speaker.

On Saturday, February 26, the Cercle will hear a talk given by Mme. A. Cru. We understand that Mme. Cru hails from Normandy, that she has been attending Columbia University, quite recently, and that during the summer sessions of the Banff School she is an inspiration to the students. All who enjoy hearing French in the French way will attend, n'est-ce pas?

LOST

Black leather wallet in the vicinity of Garneau District; valuable contents. Finder please turn same into Gateway Office, or Phone Ralph Jamison, 33086.

Local CAMSI Studies Health Conditions in Canada

Suggests Reforms in Report

The Local Committee of the Canadian Association of Medical Students and Internes has studied the state of Canada's health, and the various proposals that have been made to remedy the present lack of adequate medical care.

The Local Committee believes that any health insurance plan should include the following basic principles: All Canadians, regardless of income, should be covered by the plan, the cost should be defrayed through federal taxation, the plan should be administered by a democratically representative commission which would leave technical guidance in the hands of health workers, the payment of general practitioners should be by combination of basic salary and capitation fee, and health education and preventive services should be greatly stressed.

As a basis for its report, the Local CAMSI Committee has used the following:

"Draft of the Health Insurance Bill," King's Printer.
"Health on the March," Canadian Federation of Agriculture.
"Canada's Health," Hon. George Hoadley.

"Planning for Health," National Farm Radio Forum.
"Health Can Be Planned," National Farm Radio Forum.

"Health in Our Time," Labour Youth Federation of Canada.
"Health Insurance for Canada," Canadian Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association.

"C.C.F. Health Plan," E. B. Joliffe.
"Medical Care Through Medical Centers in the Soviet Union," Dr. H. E. Sigerist.

"Twenty-five Years of Health Work in the Soviet Union," Dr. H. E. Sigerist.

Duties of the Profession to the Public

We agree with the statement in the Code of Ethics of the Canadian Medical Association (p. 13) that "the New Medicine is social as well as clinical, with new ways of distribution to the needs of the people. The New Medicine asks how the utmost possible in service can be made most widely and instantly available, reaching beyond those who ask to those who need but do not ask, and to those who need yet do not know they need. Any wastage of health or life anywhere is a challenge to our profession. Our public health measures, local and general, are practical humanitarianism, influences for race improvement as potent as the world has known. Every physician, whatever his special training, should be officially or unofficially a servant of the State for the betterment of health."

Canada's Health

Sid Edward Beatty, President of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene (Canada), which had made a study of the Medical Care and Public Health Services in Canada from 1938 to 1940, summed up the conclusions of the study thus: "The health situation in Canada must be viewed with grave concern."

In the matter of infantile mortality per 1,000 live births in 1940, Canada had a higher death rate than New Zealand (31), Australia, Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, the U.S.A., Union of South Africa, and the British Isles. Canada's rate is 56 per 1,000 live births. The Maritimes and Quebec are the worst provinces in Canada in this respect.

In 1936, of 26 leading countries of the world, only four had a higher maternal death rate than Canada. Only slight improvement has been noted since that time.

Varsity Mixer Dance Features Swoon Crooner

Students Will Jive, Swoon and Eat

Saturday night hails the Varsity Canteen Mixer. The idea has caught on quickly, and students are showing the good old Varsity spirit. The night is bound to be a success. We can hardly wait!

The orchestra is ready to go with a super-program. Freddie McGurgle has purchased a large bottle of Gurglo, and is gargling every half-hour. His voice will be tops for the great occasion. Be prepared, girls! Other fine Varsity entertainers will be on hand to greet you.

Food will also be a special feature of the evening. If your landlady neglects you, don't feel too badly. Come to the Canteen Mixer and eat there. Whatever you're coming for, to dance, to jive, to swoon, or to eat, you'll be glad that you came.

Remember: Saturday Night, The Varsity Canteen Mixer. All surplus goes to the I.S.S.

LOST

"An Introduction to the Theory of Statistics," by Yule & Kendall. Please return to Agnes Fleming, or Phone 25687.

Dr. Newton Addresses Mass Meet of Men Re: Regulations

Modifications Suggested to Selective Service Director

By Jim Spillios

To a packed auditorium of attentive male students, Dr. Robert Newton, President of the University, declared last Friday: "I have sent airmail today, a letter to the Director of National Selective Service, suggesting a modification of common sense nature be made of the new war regulations. We (the University War Services Board) feel that a reasonable floor be established for the sifting of students. There are classes of four members which, under the present regulations, would be cut into two."

"We suggest the floor be five students, and in larger classes eight or ten or more, according to the size of the class."

"We also have asked that pre-medical and pre-dental students be not included in the group subject to arbitrary reduction. These two classes have already fallen below the required number to make a quota."

"We think the regulations are especially hard on second year students. They have already been subjected to a severe sifting in their first year, and we think it unfair that they be subjected to it again in their second year. We have suggested that the second year students be reduced by 30 percent."

"There are only two students in Honors English. It would be silly to send one of them away. We have suggested that they be exempted from the ruling."

Dr. Newton stated at the opening of his address that the new regulations came out of the blue sky, and that the War Training Services Board knew of them only recently. He did not think the regulations were as hard as they sounded. He felt that perhaps there was a feeling that the student was being badgered about. Said he: "I want it to be made clear that we feel that every student here is doing his war job."

Regulations Surprise Board

Dr. Newton gave a quick resume of the new regulations as they appeared in last week's Gateway. He then related how, late in August, Col. Warren and himself were urgently called to Ottawa by A. MacNamara, National Selective Service Officer. MacNamara made a grave appeal to representatives of the universities. He stated that there was an acute shortage of manpower, and to replenish the gap reduction had to be made of the numbers of male students attending university.

Dr. Newton went on to explain that the increasing unemployment now prevalent in Canada was part of the government policy. The manpower crisis has not ended. This was just a period of coming out and adjustment to the needs of the country's industry, and the necessity that would soon arise for reinforcements overseas.

Army Reinforcements Needed

At this August meeting, the National Selective Service Officer wanted the new regulations put into effect then. "But," Dr. Newton said, "we objected strongly, as we had already accepted registration and some universities were only a week or two from opening. However, we entered into a solemn covenant with Mr. MacNamara to comb out all students not justifying their attendance at the universities. An Advisory Board was then set up to deal with University questions and decide what categories of courses were being pursued for the benefit of the war effort. The Board was established with Mr. MacNamara as chairman, Dr. Smith of the University of Manitoba as vice-chairman, and as secretary, the head of the Board of Technical Personnel. This Advisory Board met on January 6, and sent the letter causing all the disturbance."

Then Dr. Newton stated that he had airmailed a letter suggesting modifications, and that he would press hard to get them. He then pointed out that the new demand was not because of manpower shortage in war industries, but for reinforcements for the army. With a second front about to be opened, Army Minister Ralston declared that 60,000 men would be needed. Therefore, of those who are in the lower half and turned out, only the physically fit will be taken into the army. Those not physically fit, and who have the academic requirements will have a chance with National Selective Service permission, to re-apply for admission to the University. (Continued on Page 6)

CORRECTION

In a Gateway editorial appearing in last week's Gateway, a statement was made to the effect that published statements reflecting on the government were reported to military headquarters. We have been informed that this is not so, and that only those statements which are a violation of the Defence of Canada Regulations are reported.

Leap Year Date May Net You Color Nite Bid

Let's see—you take the last two numbers of the current year A.D.—that's forty-four—and you divide by four, which makes eleven straight—say, this must be a Leap Year!

That means February 29th will give me one more day on my essay, which has to be in March 1st. And since I have one whole day more, I might as well find a stray man and take him out that Tuesday night. (Laverna was telling me that the Waunetas are having a theatre party at the Garneau, February 29, 1944.)

Now, if I were to invite some muscle-bound athlete, I just might rate a return invitation to Color Night. "They say" this year it's really going to be super! It's at the Macdonald Hotel ballroom on the night of Wednesday, March 8th—a smooth affair in the form of a supper dance. They hope to be able to get the No. 4 I.T.S. orchestra, to put oomph into the evening. So if I budget for a show and two cakes on February 29th, I might get a return bid to Color Night at \$1.10 a plate. . . .

Maj. Levine Will Address D.U.S.

Major Victor Levine, Executive Officer of the Medical Laboratory of the U.S. Base Hospital in Edmonton, will address a meeting of the Dental Undergraduate Society in M142 Monday, February 28, at 8 p.m.

No stranger to University audiences, Major Levine has already proved himself an interesting and learned speaker to several campus groups. The speaker will deal specifically with dental caries as they are affected by nutrition and with the dental conditions among the Eskimos. As a member of several official health missions to the far north, Major Levine has become a specialist in dental research among the Eskimos. He is a contributor to the International Dental Research publications and the Research Council of the American Dental Association.

An M.D. and a Ph.D., he was formerly on the teaching staff of Creighton University in Omaha, where he lectured to medical and dental students.

All members of the D.U.S. are urged to hear this talk. Pre-dental students are welcome, and members of the Edmonton Dental Society have been invited to attend.

Short Courses Planned at Univ.

University students are probably unaware how many short courses are held during the year for people who are not regular University students. For example, beginning Monday, February 28th, a Short Course and Co-operative Conference which lasts a week is being held under the direction of the University Department of Extension and the Provincial Committee on Co-operative Education. About 150 men and women are expected to attend.

Chief guest speaker is Mr. E. A. Whitney, Educational Director of the Consumers' Co-operative Wholesale, Superior, Wisconsin. Other speakers at the conference include: Dr. R. Newton, President of the University; Dean R. D. Sinclair, P. E. Roblin, President of the Saskatchewan Livestock Producers' Co-operative; and James McCaig, President of the Interprovincial Co-operative Wholesale, Saskatoon.

Other short courses planned for the spring and early summer are the Land Inspectors' Short Course, Mar. 22nd to 24th, and the twenty-sixth annual Farm Young People's Week, June 1st to 8th.

This is the Night! See You at the Mixer Dance!

THE GATEWAY



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BUSINESS MANAGER MORLEY TANNER

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A "B.A." DEGREE AT 18

By taking students from their second year in high school and giving them a three year university course, President R. M. Hutchins of the University of Chicago hopes to graduate boys and girls at eighteen years of age with a B.A. degree. This move is more than a war measure; it is a radically different outlook on education. President Hutchins believes that between the ages of 15 and 18 ideas germinate in the mind, and that since the minds are particularly receptive at that age it is the proper time for a liberal education. In January he made an address with several conclusions:

1. Liberal education is education appropriate to man, offering him "the habitual vision of greatness, and dealing primarily with values independent of time or place."

2. The liberal curriculum is composed of the great books, the great experiments and the liberal arts.

3. The student should enter upon this curriculum not later than the age of 15 or 16.

Today President Hutchins is attempting to verify his conclusions. The new course strives to make students think so that problems may be met intelligently. The courses are set and every student must take them. The subjects include all studies which have been influential in making men civilized: the physical sciences, philosophy, literature, art, music, a writing course, history, etc. Examination questions are such that a student cannot answer by knowledge gained from notes or by cramming; the student's answer must come from his or her own thinking.

Modern civilization and educational methods tend to delay a child's coming of age. At the age of 18 the average boy has just completed his general education. The result has been that prior to the war proportionately few professional men could marry before the age of 30. Any system of education forcing the postponement of marriage to this age should be challenged.

It might be worth while to consider such a system of education for our Canadian universities, for such a system could quite easily be the means of salvation for the Arts courses, which are slowly being squeezed out as non-essential. Perhaps in time it could be applied to other courses. If a boy at 18½ years of age is considered old enough to fight and face the grim realities of war, certainly he should be mature enough to warrant treatment as a man. Periods of stress mature young people quickly, and because of this war we may well have large numbers of very young adults. It is with these young men and women that post-war reconstruction groups are vitally concerned. Plans are being made for them to continue their education after the war is over. Why not give them half a chance and educate them before they go to war, so that they will have something with which to start when they return?

It will surprise most Americans that sixty percent of the students at Oxford and Cambridge have scholarships, bursaries or financial aid of some kind. The percentage in the provincial universities is even higher. — Dr. Stephen Duggan in the Times.

News and Views From Other U's

Canadian University Press

JUDGMENT DAY.

From the Argosy Weekly of Mount Allison University: "A student enrolls in the Fall for a year's work, both scholastic and military. The student is expected to account for himself to the best of his ability, to be sure. But it is to be questioned whether it is right, at the half-way mark, to begin a day of judgment. Many students do not produce work representative of their full ability when in a state of high nervous tension. Pressure does result in an increase in volume. The question then arises whether these students should ever be subject to such a trial. Would it not be better to do the weeding during the Fall registration? The old saw, 'men of college calibre,' is to be considered. When a man has been allowed to enroll, he should be free to best apply himself. We are not attempting to improve Government regulations, but rather to suggest a way in which the necessary unpleasantness might be eliminated. Better for a man to come to a college than to leave with the brand of 'Failure' upon him and a dirty taste in his own mouth."

VARSITY BANNED.

Black headlines in the Toronto paper announced the decision of the court in the notorious defamatory libel case. The Varsity has been ordered to suspend publication from May 1, 1944, until September 1, 1944, by an injunction appended to the decision of the University of Toronto Moot Court in favor of the Law Club. In addition, The Varsity is to award the Law Club \$1,500 in Dominican currency; the jury also recommended that the paper be ordered to award one ticket to the next "At Home" to each of the members of the jury.

The Editor of The Varsity says this about the trial: "... We should like to reveal the facts behind this most recently and highly successful Moot Court case for the benefit of an amazing number of dull-eyed readers, or rather perusers, of The Varsity who have taken the whole obvious hoax seriously. No, my dear little Virginia (and Virgil, for that matter), we weren't in earnest. The whole thing was cooked up in a sportive vein at the instance of the Law Club, who wanted an occasion for their favorite indoor sport. The key-log of the whole tangle was the ad nauseam edition of the Speaking of Sport column by Phil Shackleton. After it appeared The Varsity was approached by the President of the Law Club, with the suggestion that if The Varsity minded its manners a little less we could doubtless work up a good thing together and give the Moot Court a spectacular climax for its dogged, but little known, annual series of mock trials. ..."

MR. FRESHMAN.

Leap Year Eve is the date of the Arts and Science Hop at McGill. At this affair "Mr. Freshman" is to be chosen by the co-eds. "Already the Freshmen have shown signs of self-consciousness, and adopted such abnormal habits as cleaning their nails and combing their hair in public, even in the presence of the worshipping Freshettes. Imagine the lucky Freshman who, after flashing his pepsodent smile and exposing his slim waistline, is declared winner of this glorious event. So better get busy, you freshmen, and place your appointments at the local beauty parlor—there is bound to be a long waiting line."

REGULATIONS.

Regarding the recent regulations sent out by National Selective Service to all the universities, the editor of The Varsity says: "The surprise in the package is the fighting chance that has been given to what were formerly assumed to be 'non-essential' students in the second paragraph of the letter. Men subject to the draft may now feel assured of their continuation in college as long as they can keep their marks in the upper half of the list for their year of their course. The soundness of this vision is particularly notable. It provides for a continuation of liberal arts studies, recognizing as essential to the national interest, work of the highest calibre in courses whose direct application to the current war effort is considerably less than obvious. This marks the first firm and enlightened step in the direction of academic reconversion for peace. Previous policy, while fortunate for the universities, has been marked only by an apparent desire to disturb the academic life of the country as little as possible. Those who have been thankful that we have been spared the widespread disruption of college life which occurred a year ago in the United States, and yet feared that it might happen here, must greet the new point of policy with admiration for its wisdom, and a welcome for the seal of approval which it puts upon the young man of academic ability who has frequently been subject directly or indirectly to narrow public censure."

CHEM COMMANDMENTS.

From the "Science Issue" of the Ubysses, the following laws were printed in red ink, as was the entire paper:

1. Thou shalt not kill unless thou canst prove that he didst spit in thy unknown.
2. Thou shalt honor thy neighbor's olfactory senses.
3. Thou shalt not pencil titrate.
4. Thou shalt not take the name of thy professor in vain.
5. Thou shalt not remain on the pans of the balance forever.
6. Thou shalt keep thy desk spotless that thy days may be long in the laboratory.
7. Thou shalt not commit adulteration of reagents.
8. Thou shalt love thy storekeeper as thyself.
9. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's end-points, nor his success, nor his clean equipment, nor anything that is thy neighbor's.

SQUIBS.

The Arts Ball at Toronto not only had a queen, but a "King of the Brawl" was also chosen. Basis of this selection was the noise made by the loudest pair of sox in the ballroom. ... More definite plans toward obtaining a Physical Education Department at the University of B.C. were formulated at a recent meeting of the Students' Council. ... From the Science issue of the Queen's Journal—Passion: A feeling you feel when you feel you are going to feel a feeling you never felt before. Chivalry: A man's inclination to defend a woman against every man but himself. ... At the U. of B.C., miniature trains won the coveted mystery prize at the Science Ball for the best decorated table. The exact nature of the award is not known, but it was tall, cool, and definitely not blond.

FACULTY ON THE SPOT

Why Study Law?

By Dean MacIntyre

I really should not be put on the spot twice in one year, but the evil genius of this column has now suggested that I explain why Law is the most important faculty in the University, and Law with its head practically under water must shout loudly to be heard.

Professor Macdonald has described the variety of human interests and the quality of an educated mind. The legal profession can fulfil its duty to society only insofar as its members are men of educated minds in the sense in which he used that term. Professor Hardy's description of the indirect values of the study of the classics is of general significance from the viewpoint of legal education, in that it particularizes what Professor Macdonald had referred to in general terms. It has at the same time a narrower significance both because of the importance of literary skill (which in this connection is really the capacity to think clearly) to a lawyer, and because of the opportunity afforded by that study for observing how other men have met or failed to meet their problems. The student of classics has the opportunity to discover that some, but not enough, of the early Greek thinkers understood that Democracy soon rounds the cycle to Dictatorship in the absence of limitations on governmental power and activity.

By the time this is published, apologies for other fields of study will have appeared in this column. I cannot comment on them individually, but there is no field of knowledge which is not grist for the lawyer's mill. Sooner or later, often unexpectedly, every scrap of knowledge and wisdom he can amass will be required of the lawyer in the practise of his profession.

As Professor Elliott has explained, his subject straddles the conventional but arbitrary line between the sciences and the humanities. His specialized subject matter is one of the fundamental bases upon which legal science rests. The law which has come down to us from the past is only understandable through an understanding, inter alia, of the economics thought of the past, and the legal ferment of today is similarly understandable only in the light of modern economic theories. Law must lag a little, because it must afford stability, but it cannot lag far behind man's economic and moral aspirations, because— I might repeat—it must afford stability.

Most people would assume that students study law in order to become lawyers, and that lawyers practice their profession for the purpose of acquiring some of the scarce things which satisfy human wants. I should pause to offer a word of warning. In only a few other fields of man's economic activity (such as the teaching profession) does commensurate ability and industry yield smaller economic returns. The practise of law does not normally yield high economic returns, and does normally yield low economic returns upon the investment put into it. Students who enter it with high economic returns in view are therefore likely to be disappointed. It has, however, other values.

Perhaps I should offer a partial description of what is involved in the practise of law. Although a lawyer's activities are multifarious they are roughly divisible into two main types: (a) giving advice to clients and (b) representing clients before judicial and other governmental agencies. The kind of advice you give clients varies as widely as the clients to whom you give advice. You may advise a business man, or a government tax-collecting agency, as to the probable impact of taxation under given circumstances. You may advise a testator how to word his will in order that his property will, after his death, go exactly where he would desire it to go under future contingencies which he could not foresee without your experienced assistance. You may advise a spouse as to what he or she can do, and (what is more important) what it is wise to do, or not to do, about a particular marital difficulty. When negotiations are useless or when negotiations fail, you act as an advocate for your client in a contest before a judicial tribunal.

As law develops, these contests replace the arbitrament of force by means of which human disputes are settled when other means fail and no such tribunals exist. In this form of contest force is not entirely eliminated in favor of reason. The situation is simply that the overwhelming force of politically organized society backs the judgment of the judicial tribunal; the unsuccessful disputant, therefore, must submit. Reflection on the function of a judicial tribunal in a politically organized society will perhaps demonstrate that a legal system offers a practical solution to the age-old controversy between right and might. It offers right insofar as our institutions can ascertain it, backed by sufficient might to make it irresistible.

I said that judicial tribunals offer right insofar as our institution can ascertain it. That involves applying a pre-existing rule (the law) to ascertained facts. In order that the court may ascertain the facts both parties to the dispute present evidence, and, in order that the court may ascertain the law, the opposed parties present legal arguments. Sifting the facts from the mass of conflicting testimony is a difficult task. Ascertaining the law is sometimes extremely difficult. The law is to be found in hundreds of thousands of reported decisions which

contain the reasons offered by judges for the results of earlier contests. These reported decisions run back for hundreds of years, and represent the accumulated experience of centuries. They offer a body of legal principles more or less definite and more or less flexible. This is the great pool of the common law. From time to time legislatures pass special acts (statutes) which modify these principles, but a piece of legislation is a general rule, an abstraction, and sometimes leads to strange consequences when it is applied, as it must be, to particular facts which the legislators had never contemplated. It therefore requires interpretation and is interpreted by courts which draw upon the pool of the common law and upon their general knowledge in the process of interpretation or application.

Sometimes a case comes before the courts which raises a problem which neither the decisions of the past nor the legislative ingenuity of the present has provided for. This happens far more frequently than is generally understood. At this point the judge, assisted (or hindered) by opposed counsel, enters upon a field of creative law-making. It is not an empty field. There may be analogies from earlier cases more or less persuasive, and the judge has moral and economic ideas which he has absorbed from the society in which he lives. These help to lead him to his conclusion. In addition to reaching a satisfactory decision on the facts of the case before him, a judge must avoid creating a precedent inconsistent with earlier decisions unless those decisions are

(Continued on Page 4)

correspondence

Compliments

Editor, The Gateway.
Dear Sir,—In reading over suggestions for an improved Gateway, I was surprised not to see the following suggestion. I would have suggested it last week, but being a member of The Gateway, I did not feel in a position to do so. However, here it is:

How about a heading on the front page, "Canada's Leading Student Newspaper"—which it certainly is.
JIM SPILLIOS.

On Palestine

Edmonton, Alta.,
February, 1944.
Editor, The Gateway.

Sir,—In your February 4th issue of The Gateway, in your Quotem-column, I noticed an excerpt from something written or spoken by a Professor Jabir Shibli of Penn. State College. At the time I dismissed the quotation as a series of nonsensical statements, full of misrepresentations. It struck me later, however, that it is exactly these sort of misrepresentations that reach those people who are ignorant of the facts. I should therefore like to present a few of these facts with regard to Palestine in answer to what Professor Shibli has to say.

1. In 1919 after a war which the Arabs helped very little to win, they were handed over four countries—Transjordan, Iraq, Syria and Saudi Arabia. These countries cover an area of approximately one million square miles—a hundred times that of Palestine. They are undeveloped and much under-populated, and the Arabs here have a task of development and civilization which may well occupy them for a century to come.

2. On November 2nd, 1917, the British Government in a statement known as the Balfour Declaration, pledged itself to facilitate the establishment in Palestine of a National Home for the Jewish people. Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Winston Churchill, General Smuts and others have testified that the intention of those who framed the Declaration was to afford the Jews the opportunity to establish a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine (Great Britain: Palestine Royal Commission, p. 24).

In 1919 an agreement was reached between King Feisal, who was the head of the Arab delegation, and Dr. Chaim Weizman, who was the head of the Zionist delegation, in which King Feisal gave his full approval to the establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine. This is an historical fact.

At San Remo, on April 25th, 1920, the Allied Supreme Council allotted the mandate for Palestine to Great Britain, for the express purpose of putting the Balfour Declaration into effect. The mandate was affirmed by 52 nations, including the United States.

3. Great Britain won Palestine during the last war, not from the Arabs, but from Turkey. Why does not Professor Shibli, in his ardent quest for fairness, suggest that Palestine be given back to Turkey?

4. It is not only the Zionist who accused the British Government of "bad faith" (as Professor Shibli puts it) when the Palestine White Paper was passed in May, 1939. The White Paper provides for the total stoppage of Jewish immigration into Palestine after March, 1944; rigorous restrictions on land purchase by Jews; ultimate establishment of an independent Palestine State, in which Jews should constitute not more than one-third of the population.

The Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations held the White Paper to be inconsistent with Britain's obligations under the mandate. In Parliament, in

1939, Mr. Winston Churchill, supported by Mr. Amery, Sir Archibald Sinclair and Mr. Herbert Morrison, denounced the White Paper as a "breach" and a "repudiation" of Britain's pledges.

Mr. Churchill described the White Paper as "another Munich." It did not even operate as the appeasers hoped, to win the Arabs for the Allied cause. In Iraq, at a most critical period in the war, the Prime Minister headed an Axis-inspired revolt. Egypt at no time moved a finger in the defense of her own soil. The Mufti of Jerusalem, the former Prime Minister of Iraq, and a prominent member of the Egyptian Royal family, are even today conducting pro-Nazi propaganda from Berlin.

On the other hand, 30,000 Palestinian Jews out of a population of half a million Jews are serving with the British forces in the Near East, as against 2,000 Palestinian Arabs out of a population of one million Arabs. There is no conscription in Palestine. Enlistment is voluntary. In industry and agriculture, the fruits of Jewish labor were put at the disposal of the armies of the United Nations, saving millions of tons of shipping. Jewish workers, industrialists, scientists and technicians have given of their best.

5. Can Professor Shibli show in what way "Britain has served Zionism against the rights and welfare of the Arabs." No Arab has ever been dispossessed. Jews paid high prices for every dunam of land they bought from the Arabs, even when this land was swamp and marshes which had lain neglected for centuries, and which the Arabs with their "unconquerable spirit" had never tried to reclaim. The fact remains that the Arab population in Palestine has increased.

(Continued on Page 5, col. 3)

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Co-ed Parade

Take Five

Probably the biggest clip joint in the business is a barber shop. There isn't any organization that gets ahead faster—in fact, a barber gets from 30 to 40 heads a day. Ah, yes, there is nothing more musical than the chatter of snipping scissors and the consequent bouncing patter of a sliced ear lobe upon the floor. Or the gurgling rhythm of a slashed jugular vein as its bloody contents ooze from a severed neck. Yes, after a trip to the local barber it becomes a question of "toupee or not to pay."

Being a man, and categorized A-1 (which means I possess one head), there arises at frequent intervals the necessity of submitting my thatched covered cranium to the barber. I have found it is much easier to accompany my head to the barber shop than to send it over alone. The foregoing brings to a head the incident that will herein be treated.

It all began when I sauntered into "The Big Bare Barber, Beauty and Bargain Basement" to undergo a half-hour of cranio-logical calisthenics. I latched onto an Esquire and climbed aboard. Before I had a chance to gulp my Adam's apple out of the way, my handler had applied the standard crepe paper tourniquet to my neck. This is done to cut the blood supply going to the head, and thus cause the hair to stand on end. (As the Bible tells us, "The dead shall rise again.") But as we all know, a tourniquet must be loosened before complications set in; so as a safety check, most barbers strap a fishbowl over each eye, and when the eyeballs have bulged to fishbowl capacity, the tourniquet is removed.

Baldy Barebean, the proprietor of this particular shop, asked me the routine question: "How would you like your hair cut?"

"That's why I came in," I said.

"No," he frowned. "I mean, how do you want your hair cut?"

"Oh," I replied, "with any little tools you have handy."

We put a stop to this conversation, and Baldy got down to work with an electric clipper. It was not long before he came to a halt, and plucked something from one of the numerous bumps on my head. Evidently the last barber who had reaped my skull harvest had incurred a certain amount of difficulty mounting this particular bump, and as a matter of professional courtesy, pinned a small sign with this caption: "Caution: all electric clippers shift into second, or you'll stall sure as hell!"

All went well until I happened upon one of those pages in Esquire with more paw marks on it than a

.... by The Deacon

doorknob. That rascal Varga had done it again. Barebean, in his excitement, slobbered over my shoulder and forgot everything. As a result, for the next three minutes the electric clipper had a solo game of fox and geese all over my head. At once I knew that I would never have to worry about the part in my hair again, but rather which groove to use as a part and which ones to use as irrigation ditches.

At this point, a flight of stowaway grasshoppers, realizing that my hairy head was no longer a healthy haven for their happy hopping grounds, took wing, thereby giving Baldy somewhat of a start. Before he had time to compose himself, he had accidentally stepped on the automatic chair elevator. I soon found myself thrust through the ceiling, with my head making like the king pin one of the alleys of the bowling establishment upstairs. With considerable difficulty, and a well manipulated crowsbar, Baldy managed to extract me after I had taken three strikes and a spare in the kisser.

Believing the job to be finished, I was about to vacate the death chair when Baldy asked me if I wanted a shave. With my mouth open in preparation for a negative answer, I was beat to the draw and took a well lathered shaving brush in the tonsils. Conversation began with Baldy asking the questions and I blowing soap-bubbled answers in return.

After losing one eyebrow, in return for which I received a permanent dimple in my left cheek (at least the doctor said it would leave a scar), the only thing that stood between me and freedom was the hot towel application. To prevent a burnt hand, Barebean stood at the sink and pitched a slow curve, the towel catching me between the optics. Not until the shop was filled with the stench of burning flesh did he remove the turkish towel turban from my pysgo, which now looked like an organic mustard plaster. My attendant began massaging my messed map, kneading it into little puff-balls, and amusing himself by making like a little punker with a fist full of plasterscene. I didn't mind that, but when he proceeded to use my nose as a propellant to fire paper wads at the grasshoppers on the wall, I began to object.

I handed him a five-dollar bill. Before I knew it I was out in the street with Baldy Barebean's last words still ringing in my ears:

"That's the first time I ever received that big a tip." I dejectedly thrust my hand into the pocket that a few minutes before had harbored a fin, no part of which remained there now. I had been thoroughly clipped.



TIME OUT IN A KIMONO

These old classic lines are always smart, but better still, comfortable. This kimono comes in any soft shade, pale blue, peach or fluffy yellow, with suitably contrasting flowers dotted here and there. This one is in flannelette, but there are also the de luxe models that are made in quilted silk or satin. Lovely to match, are the quilted mules, with fur trimmings, that come in many pastel shades, too. An outfit of both mules and kimono is a becoming addition to any wardrobe.

Women and Words

By Norman Lewis

Women really know how to use language. Their speech is so completely superior to that of the male as to make him sound practically inarticulate by comparison. And you have only to hear a man arguing with his wife to understand what I mean.

Women know all the tricks—by instinct. They can gesticulate eloquently with practically every part of their bodies; wrinkling their noses and fluttering their lashes is the least of their capabilities. They can bring tears to their lovely eyes at the propitious moment. They can utter squeals of delight or of misery with perfect timing.

No Woman Without Words

And they can use a colorful vocabulary that is denied to men—words like cute, adorable, cunning, sweet, precious. No, there are any compensations in the fact that a man can rely on shorter and rougher adjectives. For if the occasion demands it, the modern woman can outcuss and outblaspheme the best man alive.

Indeed, women can do everything but remain silent. Not only do they speak well—they speak unceasingly. From my earliest years, I have never stopped marvelling at the unchecked flow of words that gushes from every feminine throat; and the statement holds whether the possessor of that throat is of tender, mature, or excessive age.

My profession frequently gives me the opportunity of making public addresses to groups of women. These are the most remarkable and satisfying experiences I have ever had. They are the only times in my life when I can talk for more than thirty seconds to a woman without interruption.

But that is not what makes these occasions remarkable. As I speak, I watch the women's faces. Believe me, those faces are a psychiatric study in frustration. Keeping quiet is just more than my listeners can bear.

As I approach the end of my speech, the torrent of repressed emotion, of dammed-up words, of mass inhibition, sounds like the menacing rumble of a summer storm. That is when my experiences become satisfying as well as remarkable. When the women realize, with wild ecstasy, that I have at last finished, and that now they can talk, hands shoot into the air, my name is called from a dozen different parts of the room, female voices break out in a rash of questions like the bursting of a gigantic contralto firecracker.

Then I announce quite calmly that all questions must be written down—that I can not answer any spoken ones.

I suppose I am something of a sadist. And I must confess that I am seldom requested to address the same group a second time.

Take Their Words for It

It has been said that if women ruled the world, there would be no wars. That is true. So endlessly and irrelevantly would the female diplomats dispute their differences

VOX STUDENTI

... by YEHUDI

During the last two weeks everyone has been beating the books—that is, everyone but Yehudi, for:

"I like an exam,
I think they are fun;
I never cram
And I won't flunk one.
I'm the PROFESSOR."

While ambling across the campus the other day, Yehudi saw a pretty girl walking with a tall handsome man. The girl snuggled her hand confidently in the boy's and said, "Do you like me as much today as you did yesterday?"

Speaking of love affairs, your old friend's bubble burst—all due to a misunderstanding. It seems the girl who was to meet Yehudi outside the library door on Monday morning, expected him to bring the green orchid. Things got off to a very bad start, for she flew into hysterics, embarrassing him in front of his dog. Yehudi will close that episode in his life forever with the following poem:

"Your little hands,
Your little feet,
Your little mouth—
Oh, God, how sweet!
Your little nose,
Your little ears,
Your eyes, that shed
Such little tears!
Your little voice,
So soft and kind;
Your little soul,
Your little mind!"

All women are a total loss! At this point I would like to confess a deep secret—Yehudi is a very lonely man. For years he has been looking and looking for a real live doll he can call his own, without any success.

Ralph Duncan has Blanche Machon, Stan Harris has Jean Hickie, and Jimmie Clow has Doris Tanner. Yehudi—has no one and nobody got mee. This is a challenging statement.

It really is shocking the way the huskiest fellows can't walk yet. Take the editor, Gerry Larue (yes, you take him)—why he almost broke his arm just sauntering across the Arts rotunda. Then there is Lloyd Johnston, who falls down the steps at the Arts back door every morning regularly. He must be one of the Dead End Kids.

If anyone wants to complain about the lack of gossip in this column, please speak to Morley Tanner. He not only refuses to divulge any spicy items about himself. He sits and tells lies, even saying that his mother approves of everything he does. (Note: Morley said I couldn't print this!)

In a sort of half-hearted apology for some of the guff which you have been forced to read in Yehudi's weakly effort, I'd like to say:

"I seldom mean a single thing
I say, or (as the phrase goes) sing;
But if it sounds both bright and true,
I like to think I think I do."
S'all fer now.

YEHUDI.

that the passage of time would eventually solve all international problems.

For irrelevance is the hallmark of feminine discussion. There is no activity quite so futile as attempting to keep a woman to the topic. If she can not win a point by logic or facts, she will promptly resort to emotional outbursts, to outraged accusations, to unscrupulous digressions.

Feminine readers may feel from much of the foregoing that I am attacking their sex. That is not the impression I intended to create. Being only a man, and furthermore earning my bread and butter and an occasional slice of cake from lecturing and writing about effective speech, I can not help feeling sick with envy at the skill with which all women use language.

For men, speech is a means of communication. But for women, the canny creatures, speech is the sharpest weapon in their battle for economic, social, and marital advantages. When a man speaks, he is trying to be logical; when a woman

speaks, she is trying to be irresistible. And so I say, with approval, more power to women. I wish I could speak half so effectively as the least accomplished of them!

"What is home without a mother?" sighed the private to his girl on the phone.

"I am, tonight," she sighed—Arizona Contact.

LOVE

I held a little hand last night
So gentle and so sweet,
I thought my heart would break for joy

So wildly did it beat:
No other hand into my heart
Would such gladness bring,
As that little hand I held last night,
Four aces and a king.

—G. P. Olson.

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Fascinating People Ed. Gardner

By Shirley Diamond

"Hello! Duffy's Tavern, where the elite meet to eat. Today's special pickled pigs' feet—Archie the manager speaking—Oh, hello Duffy."

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This familiar beginning introduces radio's most unique and enjoyable program, "Duffy's Tavern," and if you're anything like me, you're already settled in the most comfortable easy chair in the house, in order to catch every quip, wisecrack, and "learned" remark of Archie, the manager—otherwise known as Ed. Gardner.

It all began on June 29, 1905, when Edward Gardner was born above a butcher shop in Astoria, Long Island. Eddie left high school in his second year to avoid risk of becoming over-educated.

Gardner's recent rise to radio fame was preceded by many years of obscurity and discouragement. For a long time he was variously a saloon pianist, salesman, theatrical promoter and all-round man with small-time stock companies.

A number of years ago he got the idea for a new type of radio program. He called the program "This is New York," and its purpose was to present to the radio audience diverse types of New Yorkers, from celebrities to cab drivers.

In his experience with the program, Gardner learned that while suave sophisticates were a "dime-a-dozen," real New York "mugs" were hard to find. Gardner conceived the latter type not as a rowdy or gangster, but as a genuine guy, naive, kind and simple hearted. "Archie" was born to meet this need. But Gardner had a hard time finding someone to play "Archie."

All he seemed to get were voices that sounded like Dodger fans in the left field bleachers. In despair, Gardner gave a sample of how downtown diction ought to sound. "While I am demonstrating how it should sound to talk New Yorkese,"

he states, "the gang in the control room is havin' hysterics." The search was ended. Gardner became "Archie" and has kept the role ever since. The original show broke up and was reorganized into the form we know today, "Duffy's Tavern."

"Duffy's Tavern" became an overnight success. It is one of the most original, best balanced and at the same time the craziest programs on the air.

"Duffy's Tavern" has many listeners, but none enjoy it so much as the prisoners of San Quentin Penitentiary (whose warden is named Duffy). They now call their jail Duffy's Tavern.

Most of my friends have been going around with long faces recently (at least those who take Phil. 2). They keep complaining about something called logic. In order that I might once more see a smile upon their work-weary faces, I dug up an old joke, which goes something like this:

A whimsical professor, trying to emphasize a point in logic, asked his class: "If the United States is bounded on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the west by the Pacific, on the north by Canada, and on the south by Mexico, how old am I?" The brighter students sat dumbfounded, but the dopes of them all spoke up: "You would be 44." Dumbfounded in turn, the professor, said, "That's right, young man, but how in the world did you know?" The student answered: "That's easy. I have a brother who is half nuts, and he's 22."

Congratulations For The Blood Drive Workers

The students of the University have signed themselves up to do a great job, and when it is all done, I think everyone that has participated in the Blood Donor Drive will be glad of the part they have played in saving so many lives. Being a member of the committee, I would like to thank all those fellow students who have co-operated with us in this major drive. And it was encouraging to know that we had put across the urgent need for the precious life-saving fluid that you are so willing and eager to donate. Those who have pledged themselves to aid this vital need will be glad to know that they are one of the percentage of the total University enrolment who are doing their bit. There are doubtless many who are physically unable to give blood, and are doing their bit in other ways, like bringing magazines for the Dent campaign. I, for one, will always be proud of the job we have done.

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LET'S TALK IT OVER

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Recommendations And Resolutions Of The Reconstruction Conference

On February 16, 17 and 18, 1944, the Western Canadian University Conference met in Edmonton, Alberta. The convention assembled to consider post-war problems, particularly as they affect university students. As a part of the study, the following officials led the discussions: Dr. R. Newton, President of the University of Alberta; Dr. R. D. Sinclair, Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture; the Hon. Solon E. Low, Minister of Education for the Province of Alberta; Mr. S. Hillerud, Assistant Director, Department of Extension. At the final session, the resolutions and recommendations outlined below were approved:

Government and Citizenship.

We feel that Canadians must assume a greater responsibility in the community, national and international affairs, and recognize the interdependence of nations. We recommend:

1. Inasmuch as we consider the pursuit of a political career as one of the foremost professions of our country, the scientific study of government should be encouraged in our universities.

2. That a course in government be established at all universities and be made available to all students.

3. That students be encouraged to discuss political problems freely and use their student newspapers, radio, and other facilities to the fullest extent in this regard.

Education.

We recognize that the future of the post-war world must be based fundamentally upon an adequate plan for youth and adult education. Opportunities should be made available to all people in order that they may develop their talents to the benefit of themselves and their community. We recommend:

4. That the university and the study body should attempt, through its extension services and the techniques at its disposal, to carry information to all parts of the provinces, and to help the people live fuller lives in greater social harmony.

5. That since Canadian research services are far below those of other leading countries, the Dominion Government should make every attempt to expand these services.

6. That this conference go on record as supporting the present trends in education for the betterment of teacher qualification and teachers' salaries in the provinces of Canada.

7. That the crowding of the labor market in the post-war years be relieved by encouraging youth to continue their education up to the age of 17 or 18 years at least.

8. That the system of scholarships be extended to cover not only tuition, but general living expenses to students who could prove their claim to such aid.

9. That trained specialists in student guidance shall be placed in full-time positions in the high schools.

10. That large-scale student exchange programs between French-Canadian and English-Canadian universities should be put into effect. This exchange should be extended into the international field.

11. That extensive physical education should be compulsory in all educational institutions.

12. That a course in humanistic social studies be made available, to all technical students. (Some provinces have it.)

Rural Life.

We realize the need for equalization of this industry with other industries, and that economic stability should be assured to the farmer. We recommend:

13. That university facilities be used to the greatest extent in the betterment of rural living conditions.

14. That a study be made at the universities for the utilization of agricultural products and by-products for industrial purposes, so as to create an additional market for increased agricultural production.

15. That in view of the need for farmer unity, university and agricultural colleges should include in their curricula, courses in rural community activities and the training of agricultural advisors.

Medical Services.

16. That students acquaint themselves with the necessity of planning for better national health and study various aspects of the schemes proposed at the present time.

17. That preventive medicine should be taught in every educational institution in Canada.

General.

18. We recommend that the universities represented at this conference establish organizations of a properly constituted character, dedicated to specific problems of returned men, such organizations to be composed of returned men, and that this organization strive to protect the interests and welfare of returned men.

You Can't Raise High Class Hogs From Low Class People

Shall we continue to put all our money on improving environment as we are doing now, or put part of it on improving heredity; that is, the natural inborn qualities of the people?

Do medicine, hygiene and sanitation increase or decrease the inborn stamina of the race?

Are your children being taught how to tell a person who would make a good parent from a bad one? Is it more important to learn this or to learn the funeral ceremonies of the ancient Egyptians?

Can we not so shape our education, political and social legislation and customs that they will improve the people themselves, instead of merely, as they do now, ameliorate the conditions amid which they live?

The foregoing gives only a hint of the enormous range of questions which eugenics puts squarely to the woman voter. In the United States, the Government knows exactly how many pedigreed pigs were born in America in the last twelve months, but does not know how many babies were born; the Government knows officially the quality of its best hogs, mules, horses, sheep, cattle and goats, but does not know officially the quality or ancestry of its best or worst human beings.

When young men and women realize that they are the trustees and guardians of this precious heredity, carried in the tiny germ-cells; when they see clearly that a marriage into strong, healthy stock means sound, intelligent children, and a marriage into bad stock may mean defective children, it is bound to elevate the dignity, responsibility and beauty of marriage. We see whole nations engaged in "Clean-up Weeks," "Health Campaigns," and "Baby-Saving Weeks," and witness great conventions, international conferences, and long processions of sober citizens carrying banners which proclaim in flaming letters the power and influence of these tiny creatures called

Microbes. But within another generation we shall see cities and nations setting aside "Germ-cell Week," "Hereditry Week," and "Race-Improvement Week," and displaying banners with "Clean up Your Family Germ-cells and Produce a Better Race."

As Sir Francis Galton said, eugenics could serve the race if it could "sweep the world like a new religion." If it did this, it would give us a new view of marriage—flooded with the romance of race-building through happy, well-born children. If through woman's freedom and power, eugenics should take its place among the great religious movements of mankind, feeble-mindedness, insanity and pauperism and the crime that is associated with them could be well-nigh banished from the world. These are not idle dreams, but a clear and definite call to the women of today from the unborn life of the future that it may be purified, strengthened and elevated.

If we spend all our money on improving the hogs, there is no evidence that better hogs will improve the people. Might it not, however, be better to elevate the heredity of the people first, in the belief that high-grade people would naturally produce high-grade hogs.

—Albert E. Wiggam, "The Fruit of the Family Tree."

Questions and Answers

Who are eligible to donate blood?
All healthy men and women between ages of 18 and 60.

How do I know if I am physically fit to donate my blood?
When prospective donors arrive at the clinic they are interviewed by a physician. Blood counts are taken, and if the donors are below par they are told to see their own doctor.

How much blood do I give?
About 3/4 pint, or 450 c.c.

Do I have to go on a special diet before donating?
The meal before the donation must be free from fats. More information will be given to you when you are phoned.

Do I undergo at the Clinic?
No. The donor is only required to bare the arm, as the blood is taken from the vein on the inside of the elbow.

Is it painful to donate blood?
No, as the area from which the blood is taken is anaesthetized.

How is the blood taken?
The donor rests on a bed with one arm stretched sideways. A nurse cleans the inside of the elbow with antiseptics and the physician then injects a small amount of anaesthetic. Then a hollow needle is introduced into the vein. The blood flows through a tube into a sterile bottle. When the needle is removed a sterile dressing is applied.

How long does it take?
It takes only a few minutes for the donation to be given, but the donor remains to rest for about five minutes, and is then given tea or coffee with toast and cookies. It usually takes about 45 to 60 minutes from the time you enter the Clinic till you come out.

How do I become a donor?
Sign the enrolment forms now. If your club or fraternity president has no forms left, phone Iain Younger, 32395; or Roma Ballhorn, 32716.

What Universities Are Doing
University of New Brunswick.

85 to 90% of the students donate regularly. A committee organized on the campus arranges for whole classes of one faculty to have lectures cancelled for a morning. No special drives have been necessary, as class representatives on the committee make personal contacts with all the students.

University of Toronto.
A special drive on the campus during Nov. 15-17 gave the Red Cross over 1,000 new names on their blood donors' list. There was informal rivalry carried on between the colleges and faculties during the three days to see who could get the highest percentage of "signees."

Queen's University.
No special drives have been made on the campus this year, but students are encouraged to donate at attendance at the clinic. Out of a total registration of 1,562, only 402 donors have gone to the clinic.

University of Alberta.
After a drive to get students to sign up as blood donors, a total of 558 has been reached. Not a bad total, but it could still be larger—there is still time to sign up. Do it now.

(The committee would like to thank the C.U.P. Editor for obtaining the information for us from the other universities.)

Constitution of Univ. Conferences

Provision has been made to form a permanent conference body among the Canadian universities. The recommendations included the following:

1. That an organization known as the Dominion Conference of University Students be established among the universities of Western Canada.

2. That this conference be considered the first general meeting of such an organization.

3. That a general invitation be extended to the universities of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces to join this organization.

4. That immediate steps be taken to draw up a Constitution and make plans for another meeting of University students in 1945.

5. That the delegates to the Conference be selected by an interviewing board composed of three professors and three students, and that the personnel of the board be appointed by the executive council of the student body.

6. That the secretary for the conference be elected at the first meeting of the conference.

7. That the procedure of the 1944 Conference be followed, but with certain seminars under the chairmanship of one or other of the delegations.

8. That each delegation be responsible for research into a specific aspect of the general topic under consideration by the conference, and that the allotment of this research be the responsibility of the university preparing the agenda.

9. That a student committee at the University of British Columbia be responsible for the preparation of a draft constitution setting up the Dominion Conference of University Students.

10. That a student committee at the University of Saskatchewan be responsible for arrangements of the conference to be held at their university in 1945.

11. That a student committee at the University of Manitoba be responsible for the preparation of a draft agenda to serve as a basis of discussion of the conference in 1945.

12. That these committees shall from time to time, exchange relevant documents in draft form for one another's approval.

Students Participating in the Conference
Committee in Charge—Don Corrie, Dick Corbet, Ernie Gander, Alfred Harper.

University of Manitoba — Ken Williamson, John Amsden, Dave Levin, Reg Harman.

University of Saskatchewan—John Dragrushan, Ned Feehan, Lewis Brand, Roberta Phillips.

University of B.C.—Don McGill, Jack Hetherington, Harold Parrot, Rosemary Stewart.

Alberta Students participating — Jack Yates, Ruth Ballard, Laverna Quinn, Winnifred Van Kleeck, Stew Sinclair, Bud Eggenber, Alan MacDougall, Iain Younger, Mel Howey, Pat Routledge, Hugh Harries, Jim Taylor.

... So Shall Ye Reap

And it came to pass that the nations strive with each other for many years and great was the carnage and suffering thereof. And multitudes were slain, both male and female, man and child.

And the people began to murmur among themselves saying: "Wherefore strive we with them? We have no shekels in our treasuries. And so with them. Our frying pans lack bacon. Even so do theirs. Our cups lack wine. Their stag parties are flops, too. Our daughters lack Nylon stockings, bobby pins and husbands. Their daughters also lack these things. Their wives looketh like hell also. Our sons lack. Let us away with this strife. We weary of it."

And so it came to pass that a great assembly of nations was summoned to Geneva to make a peace.

And when all the nations were assembled there arose a great babble of voices as to who should get the rake-off. And the babbling continued many days and many nights and there was much confusion.

And on the evening of the ninth day there arose one, Strongman by name, who silenced them saying: "Shuttheth thy mouths, drips. This peace must of necessity be a good, just peace. Let us examine the facts. How cometh this war about? To whom did these lands belong? Where doth the boundaries lie? I knoweth nothing of these things, for in my youth I studied math, and the art of strategic retreat. Someone must know of these things. Let such a one step forth."

A great silence reigned over the assembly.

Then shouted Strongman, "Make thyself known or I will disembowel thee with my super-Tommy gun."

None spake.

Then Strongman strike up to a trembling young man and bade him give forth.

"I know naught of these things," quaked the fellow. "I tooketh bridge building at the seat of learning."

"Even so am I ignorant," quoth another, "for I studied nothing but the ills of the body and their cure at mine old Alma Mater."

"I tooketh up the counting of ducats."

"And I the pulling of teeth."

"And I the mixing of materials and liquids that produceth foul smells."

Thus spake they all, and among the whole assembly there was none qualified to make the peace. Then Strongman swearth mightily and all fell silent.

Then steppeth forth an ancient man of threescore years and ten, and spake saying: "Many decade ago I commenced an honors history course at the University of Alberta."

Strongman seizeth the fellow and shouteth: "Jehovah has smiled on us. This man shall decide the peace."

Then the whole multitude beareth him up to the place of honor, singing and rejoicing in all manner of ways.

Then all fell silent that they might hear the words of wisdom that droppeth from the tongue of the honors history student.

Thus he spoke: "Alas, mine brethren, even though mine average was seventy-eight, they flunketh me out with the lower fifty percent in 1944."

Strongman was wrath. He seized an hand grenade and hurled it at the venerable history student, and behold he was no more. Then there was great wailing and gnashing of teeth throughout the assembly, and confusion reigned throughout the land.

Many rose up against Strongman, and war was resumed. And it came to pass after much blood letting, Strongman smote down his enemies and took possession of all their goods and lands for himself and his "yea" men. And he became supreme dictator himself, and great was the suffering thereof. And the people rent their garments and donned sackcloth and ashes, and life was a bowl of worms.

—A Voice Crying in the Wilderness.

Why Study Law?

(Continued from Page 2)

clearly wrong, and need to be departed from. His decision must meet the exigencies of today, express the experience of yesterday, and serve as a guide for tomorrow. This demands that the judge and the counsel who assist him have a broad understanding of the world in which they live.

Looking back over what I have written, I see that I have not answered the question: why study law? I have indicated that a fairly complete general educational background is essential before you begin the study of law from your own viewpoint, from the viewpoint of the clients you will serve, and from the viewpoint of the society in which you will serve clients. Then a reason why you should not study law was followed by a sketch of a lawyer's activities, an outline of the judicial process, and my suggestion that our whole civilization is dependent upon the legal order. I will go farther and state that civilization is, in another sense, dependent upon lawyers because business enterprise and governments act by and with the advice and consent of their legal advisors, and many of our troubles today are traceable to the fact that the legal advisors have not in the past been sufficiently superior to their clients, in knowledge, in wisdom, or perhaps in economic independence. That may not be a reason why any particular person should study law, but it is a reason why law needs to be studied and studied a great deal more carefully and upon a broader educational background than it has ever been studied in the past.

The study of law is an intellectual pilgrimage which explores almost every phase of human aspirations and nearly every phase of human relationships. The province of the law is human relationships and its purpose is to solve human conflicts; to formulate rules which will reduce these conflicts and which will achieve a reasonable and acceptable balance among conflicting human desires. Perhaps I should put this in another way. The men who make law attempt to achieve this balanced adjustment. The rules of law (which have behind them the force of politically organized society) are the solutions which they offer in that attempt. These rules vary from time to time and from place to place. They must at one and the same time achieve stability and direct and facilitate change. Many old rules of law proceed from premises long since discarded. Many new rules of law proceed from premises which are relatively untested. The study of law is, in its simplest form, the study of these changing rules. You can see that it is almost impossible to study them without trying to determine to what extent they achieve or fail to achieve their purpose, and without formulating ideas as to what that purpose should be. It is this func-

tional aspect which gives the study of law its interest, and it is the attempt to narrow the gap between what he conceives that the law should be and what it is which makes the life of the lawyer a constant opportunity for achievement.

Not that all changes are improvements. Many of us today are convinced that we are in a period of temporary retrogression in which this gap is being widened at an alarming rate. We believe that individual human dignity and individual human liberty (within limits which I hope to define on some other occasion) are among the most precious achievements of the past. We saw their slow growth, and the correlative growth of restrictions on the power of wilful individuals and of governments (which are often composed of very wilful individuals). We then saw the depression and then the war create conditions which led to the restrictions of that liberty and the increase of that power, and we have not seen the end of this segment of the arc of man's history.

Each of us has opportunity to remold the world nearer to our heart's desire (without, I hope, first shattering it to bits) through the influence we may exert on public opinion. Since, as I have suggested, lawyers participate directly in the formation of governmental and business policies, take an important part in carrying those policies into effect, and are the guardians, interpreters, and creators of the rules by which men live, it is evident that some men must study law. I have tried to present a picture of the function of the people who have studied law. I cannot tell you whether you would like this study or the life to which it leads. Many find it fascinating. When, but not until, the community is willing to endow legal education and research with a generosity approaching that with which it endows scientific and medical research, it may expect progress in human relationships comparable to that achieved in those fields.

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HITLERISMS

On April 1, 1924, because of the sentence handed down by the People's Court of Munich, I had to begin that day, serving my term in the fortress at Landsberg on the Lech.

—Mein Kampf (1925, 1927, translation 1939.)

I had become a little ringleader, and at that time learned easily and did very well in school, but for the rest I was rather difficult to handle.

—Mein Kampf.

I took all the Social Democratic pamphlets I could get hold of and traced the names of their authors: they all were Jews. . . . It brought me internal happiness to realize definitely that the Jew was no German. . . . The more I argued with them, the more I got to know their dialectics. . . . Often I was stunned. One did not know what to admire more: their glibness of tongue or their skill in lying. I gradually began to hate them.

—Mein Kampf.

But what a mistake to believe that England was perhaps personally too "cowardly" to shed her own blood in defense of her economic policy!

—Mein Kampf.

All propaganda has to be popular and has to adapt its spiritual level to the perception of the least intelligent of those towards whom it intends to direct itself. Therefore its spiritual level has to be screwed down, the greater the mass of people which one wants to attract. But if the problem involved, like the propaganda for carrying a war, is to include an entire people in its field of action, the caution in avoiding too high spiritual assumptions cannot be too great.

—Mein Kampf.

The people, in an overwhelming majority, are so feminine in their nature and attitude that their activities and thoughts are motivated less by sober consideration than by feeling and sentiment.

This sentiment, however, is not complicated, but very simple and complete. There are not many differentiations, but rather a positive or a negative: love or hate, right or wrong, truth or lie, but never half this and half that, or partially, etc.

—Mein Kampf.

Therewith one started out with the very correct assumption that in the size of the lie there is always contained a certain factor of credibility, since the great masses of the people may not be more corrupt in the bottom of their hearts than they will be consciously and intentionally bad, therefore with primitive simplicity of their minds they will more easily fall victims to a great lie than to a small one, since they themselves perhaps also lie sometimes in little things, but would certainly still be too much ashamed of too great lies. Thus such an untruth will not at all enter their heads, and therefore they will be unable to believe in the possibility of the enormous impudence of the most infamous distortion in others; indeed, they may doubt and hesitate even when being enlightened, and they accept any cause at least as nevertheless being

true; therefore, just for this reason some part of the most impudent lie will remain and stick; a fact which all great lying artists and societies of this world know only too well and therefore also villainously employ.

—Mein Kampf.

Thereby one can divide the readers as a whole in three groups:

First, those who believe everything they read;

Secondly, those who no longer believe anything;

Thirdly, those who critically examine what they have read and judge accordingly.

The first group is numerically by far the greatest. It consists of the great masses of the people, and therefore represents the mentally simplest part of the nation.

—Mein Kampf.

In those days—I admit it openly—I conceived the most profound admiration for that great man south of the Alps who, full of ardent love for his people, would not deal with the internal enemies of Italy, but pushed their annihilation in every way and by all means. What will rank Mussolini among the great of this earth is the determination not to share Italy with Marxism, but to save the fatherland from it by dooming internationalism to annihilation.

—Mein Kampf.

My German fellow countrymen and countrywomen, partly comrades: I believe it is something very rare that a man after roughly twenty years can step before his old followers. . . .

Then it was imperial Germany. Today it is the National Socialist Germany. Then it was the Kaiser, today it is me, but there is one difference. The Germany then was in theory imperial but in practice it was completely in ruins. The Kaiser then was a man who lacked any strength and power of resistance toward such enemies. But in me they have found an adversary who does not even think of such a word as capitulation. It was always my habit—already in childhood days—to speak the last word. . . .

I know very well that the battle is a very difficult one because that very thing is perhaps the difference between myself and a man such as Churchill. . . .

If, therefore, Stalin expects that we shall attack him in the center, I do not attack in the center—but because Stalin thought I would, but because I wanted to get to the Volga—at a specific point, at a certain city—by the way, it bears Stalin's name, but please do not think that that was the reason why we marched against it. It could be named entirely different, but because it is an important point. There one cuts 30,000,000 tons of traffic off. Among that are almost 9,000,000 tons of oil shipping. There flows the entire wheat together out of tremendous regions of the Ukraine and the Kuban districts to be transported northward. There the manganese ore is being transported.

I wanted to take it. And you know we are modest—we actually have it. There are some very small spots left over.

—Speech at Munich, Nov., 1942.

In the fifth year of this the greatest of wars the causes and the sense and purpose of this world struggle cannot any longer be unclear to anyone. For the time in which it could still seem that this struggle was one of European conflicts, instigated again and again by Britain to render the Continent powerless and to maintain the balance of power in favor of the British Empire, is long past. . . .

One day history will note it as one of the greatest achievements that in our great state we have succeeded in starting and carrying through a socialist revolution, that, without destroying any national property and



"... But, Gilchrist, Dr. Sandin distinctly told you to improve your lab. technique, or you'd blow us all to hell!"

--: correspondence :--

(Continued from Page 2.)

creased from 600,000 to over a million in the last 20 years. In 1938, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald (and we must bear in mind that Mr. MacDonald was certainly not noted for showing any favoritism toward the cause of Zionism) stated in the House of Commons as follows:

"The Arabs cannot say that the Jews are driving them out of their country. If not a single Jew had come to Palestine after 1918, I believe that the Arab population of Palestine today would still have been around about the 600,000 figure instead of over 1,000,000 as at present. It is because the Jews who have come to Palestine bring modern health services and other advantages that Arab men and women who would have been dead or alive today, that Arab children who would never have drawn breath have been born and grown strong."

6. Where have the Zionists "generated hatreds"? Surely not among the Arab mothers who bring their children to the Jewish clinics and hospitals for free service, and certainly not among the thinking Arab working men, who realize that the Jews of Palestine are aiding them to achieve a decent standard of living and a decent wage to achieve that standard.

7. The Palestine Committee is seeking to present the facts with regard to a Jewish homeland in Palestine openly and justly to the American and Canadian peoples. To say that they are toadying to the politicians is to infer that members of the American Congress and Senate and members of the Canadian Parliament cannot be asked to study a problem which affects the lives of hundreds of thousands of people unless they are toadyed to. Professor Shibli hasn't a very high regard for the leaders of his country.

May I say, Mr. Editor, that the above are my personal reactions to Professor Shibli's statements. I am not speaking for any particular group.

Yours sincerely,
M. W. PHILLIPSON.

without in any way restricting the creative powers of the old classes of society, brought about the complete equality of all citizens. This development will be further continued by National Socialism with impetuous and determined consistency. Thereby, Nazism will deprive international Jewry of all opportunities of undermining from within the structure of our nation. . . .

However much the storm may rage around our fortress, the day will come when, like every tempest, it will abate and from behind the dark clouds the sun will shine and smile on those who steadfastly and unshakingly remain faithful to their beliefs and who did their duty.

The bigger today's worries, the higher one day the Almighty will regard, judge and recompense the achievements of those who, against a world of foes, held their flag in loyal hands and carried it forward undaunted. Therefore this struggle will result—despite all the deviltries of our enemies—in the greatest victory of the German Reich.

—Speech on the Eleventh Anniversary of his Nationalist Socialist Regime, January, 1944.

QUOTEUNQUOTE.

"Mrs. Andrews was pleasantly surprised on her 75th birthday by many expressions of love from her friends. Her daughter, Mrs. Spencer, had a family in her honor."—Chateaugay, N.Y., (Record.)

Most obliging, indeed!

"Are the hot irons ready?"
"Yes, master, red hot."
"Is the oil boiling?"
"Yes, master, searing."
"Is the victim tied securely to the massive chair?"
"Yes, master, she cannot move."
"O.K. Give her the \$2.00 permanent."—McGill Daily.

Judge—Have you ever seen the prisoner at the Bar?
Witness—Yes, that's where I met him.

Health Reform

(Continued from Page 1)

a shortage in 1940 of 4,800 doctors and 6,300 dentists.

There is, in addition, a concentration of health personnel in the larger centres of population. In 1940, about one-third of the population, living in the cities of 30,000 and over, was served by approximately one-half of the doctors, nurses and dentists. Obviously, the rural population does not obtain medical care commensurate with that of urban districts.

Statistics indicate that public health expenditures on prevention by all provinces in Canada do not approach the figure of \$2.50 per capita, considered necessary by public health authorities for a full program of prevention. The low average of 24¢ per capita for prevention as compared with the average of \$1.68 for all health expenditures, reveals our vital needs.

In view of these facts, it is necessary that Canada have some form of health insurance whereby the needs of the population for medical services can be met.

We believe that the following principles should be the basis for any such health measure proposed by the Dominion Government.

Principles for a Plan of National Health Insurance

1. The Dominion Government should enact legislation for a national health insurance plan for Canada.

(1) The large majority of the people are unable to pay for adequate medical care with its rapidly increasing scope and costs; while at the same time, those who give the services are not receiving a just remuneration. This state of affairs is having a serious effect on the welfare of our Dominion.

(2) Health is a national problem which is becoming more and more evident under the stress of war conditions. The responsibility of the Federal Government in calling on man and woman power from all classes entails Federal responsibility for the people's health.

(3) A National Health Plan would encourage a strong national sentiment. Confederation was intended to foster a national economy. There is now urgent need to revive this interest.

(4) Regional planning must now be done with vision; and it is imperative that the Federal Government give leadership in this work. The whole country should be mapped out to show the proper distribution of hospitals, equipment and personnel needed to serve the population as a whole. Only in this way could adequate distribution of facilities for a national plan be accomplished.

2. The Plan should be administered under the direction of an Independent Commission at Ottawa.

(1) This Commission should be composed of representatives of those giving and those receiving the services, the majority of representation to be lay people. Thus, finance, industry, labor, agriculture, welfare and others will assume their proper function.

(2) There are two aspects of administration: firstly, the general aspect, and secondly, the technical aspect. Matters of general concern should be administered by a democratic representative body as mentioned in part (1) above. For the purely technical and scientific aspect of health services, the administration should be entirely under the control of the professional staff.

3. The Legislation should provide that the central administration or commission shall function in each province through an independent commission appointed by Provincial legislation, representation to prevail similar to that of the central commission.

(1) This set-up would obviate any conflict of authority between the Dominion and the Provinces.

4. The cost of the Plan shall be defrayed from the Federal Consolidated Revenue Fund.

(1) This is the most direct and economical system of providing the money; it would entail no extra work or cost of administration—the one yearly collection would suffice. This would be the people's contribution, collected through the customary channels.

(2) The report of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations accentuates the need for a central authority to obviate dangers of fluctuation of provincial income during depression periods.

(3) This system of financing will mean equity so far as the individual citizen is concerned, an whatever province he happens to live; which could not be the case if there were nine methods of raising funds, with varying burdens of taxation to the individual citizen.

5. The Plan should include all citizens.

(1) This is imperative because to adopt any other policy is to deny Democracy and to destroy national unity. The Gallup Poll of the Canadian Institute of Public Opinion

showed that 75% of the people—men and women, rich and poor—were in favor of a National Health Plan.

(2) Complete coverage is necessary to achieve financial soundness and to spread the cost equitably. Any "ceiling" imposed on who shall be recipients of the benefits of the Plan would cause endless confusion when there was a fluctuation of individual income.

(3) Canada has an increase in both the diseases of later life and the proportion of older people. Therefore, if we are to plan for improvement in this situation a generation hence, we must encourage service to all the people; and there must be no penalizing of citizens with growing families. Also, it is obvious that unless all the population is in the Plan, preventive health measures cannot operate effectively to serve and protect the whole community.

6. The Plan shall include all services necessary for the promotion of positive health, and the prevention and curing of disease.

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(1) This two-fold purpose must be integrated with the practice of medicine, and not considered as at present—merely a subsidiary under public health. Although the need for curative measures is fully recognized, we have not begun to realize the possibilities for improvement when all the community is organized in a health program. Our planning must be with this end in view.

(2) This entails a better method of statistical recording than exists at present; the object being that the health progress of any part of the country can be detected at a glance. This would be complementary to the present movement for better vital statistics—both mortality and morbidity.

(3) The family must be taken as one complete unit, so far as their healthy environment, proper nutrition and health guidance is concerned—and not, as at present, where the father may consult one doctor, the mother another, and the health of the children and the welfare of the family as a whole be left to chance.

(4) We visualize the general practitioner as the very foundation of the success of the Plan. On his shoulders rest the promotion of positive health and the drastic curtailment of the diseases and abuses under which the people at present labor. The general practitioner must be strategically placed and well remunerated; and all services necessary for the success of his important work must be easily available. It is because the general practitioner in the past has been frustrated by the economic set-up that the people have suffered needlessly, and that there has not been the advance in national health, paralleling that of science. The growing population of our mental institutions and the sick in our hospitals is an indictment of our present situation. Therefore, the Plan must be so organized that the general practitioners can go all out on a co-ordinated, militant campaign for health. This will mean an entire change in the attitude of our medical schools, the education of all health personnel, and the proper integration of research into the Plan. We believe that this will be to the advantage of both those giving and those receiving the services.

8. We believe that community effort must have a place in the Plan.

(1) Since municipal health services in many western municipalities have proven an ideal system for the practice of preventive medicine—in raising the standard of community health, radically lowering sickness and death rates, and decreasing the need for hospitalization—every opportunity should be given within the National Plan for the preservation and enlargement of this method of providing services locally. Maximum efficiency and practicability should be sought, through local democratic participation of the people served. The dynamic of the rural community must be utilized in a program for better health.

(2) There are two aspects of administration: firstly, the general aspect, and secondly, the technical aspect. Matters of general concern should be administered by a democratic representative body as mentioned in part (1) above. For the purely technical and scientific aspect of health services, the administration should be entirely under the control of the professional staff.

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Weaknesses of the Present Draft Bill for National Health Insurance

The changes envisaged by the Draft Bill are the minimum changes. The method of securing services and the method of providing services remain as they were. We will pay the doctor bills in advance and this is an improvement over our present methods. There would be many persons who could profit under the new Bill, but it cannot be said that the Draft Bill clearly shows the way whereby an extensive, positive health program can be put into effect.

While the Dominion favors extending the benefits of a sickness insurance program to every citizen regardless of income, it will allow a province having satisfactory reasons to exclude from its plan citizens with incomes over a ceiling which that province will set for itself.

No provision is made for grants to medical and dental students in order to increase the number necessary before a really adequate system of medical and dental care can be provided to the whole population.

The present Bill has nothing to say about providing rural populations with medical care equal to that which the urban population will enjoy.

The overwhelming majority on the National Council as proposed by the Bill will be members of the medical profession. It is agreed that the purely technical administration of the Plan should be in the hands of the technical staff, but the lay people whose health it is to be protected should predominate. There is no valid reason why a Commission established to administer a public service should be controlled by the members of any particular group in the community, and certainly there is every reason for not having a public service dominated by representatives of the profession whose members will receive the money the Commission spends. The democratic way is to set up a Commission that represents all groups in the community.

In this Bill there is too much emphasis on Sickness Insurance and not enough on Health Insurance. Canada should be planning to spend more and more on preventive measures that will be permanent in their beneficial effect, so that she may look forward to having to spend less and less on medical services that merely put a temporary stop to troubles that need not have happened. Better housing should be recognized as a prime requisite of any health plan. This is the joint responsibility of federal, provincial and municipal authorities. Poverty is one of the worst of all disease-breeds. The form of social security people need most, and given which they would soon have much less need for sickness insurance, is the security obtainable through steady employment at good wages.

The responsibility for providing that kind of security, based as it would have to be on national fiscal and economic policies, lies squarely at the door of the Dominion Government.

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11 a.m.: "The Pathfinder." Scout and Cub Church Parade.
7:30 p.m.: Student Service.
Speaker: Melvin Donald.
8:30 p.m.: Young People's Fireside Hour. Address: "In What Can a Man Believe?" by Murray Lake.
Choirmaster: Jack Williams

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Med-Dents Take Opener in Hockey Playoff

Jack Setters Holds Doctors to Minimum; Second Game to Be Played Sat., 2 p.m.

BRUCE MACKAY AND PAUL DROUIN PACE WINNERS

Bruce Mackay's powerful Med-Dent machine just went rolling along and are still undefeated. The doctors skated off the rink Thurs night on the heavy end of a 5-1 count, thereby taking the first in the two-out-of-three hockey final.

Pacing the MedDents were Bruce Mackay, with three goals, and Paul Drouin with a like number of assists. Harry Jones and Ed Lappa garnered one point each to round out the Med-Dent scoring. Gordie McGuffin, on a pass from Bill Dimock, bagged the lone Engineer counter.

Until the third period the two teams battled on even ground. The 1-1 tie was not broken until Mackay clicked at 14:11 of the second. In the third the docs broke loose, and banged in three without reply from the 'gineers. Sensational between the Engineer pipes was Goalie Jack Setters. Facing the potent, punch-packed lines of the Med-Dents with his customary coolness, Setters boot them out from all angles time after time.

The series will be resumed Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. It may or may not be the last game of the

year. Thursday's game was great hockey. Saturday's will be, too. Maybe it wouldn't be a bad idea to drop down on Saturday afternoon.

Lineups: Med-Dents — Torrance, Mackay, Miller, Barss Dimock, Fraser, Jones, Drouin, Lappa, Walhovd.

Engineers—Setters, Howard, McLean, Bill Dimock, McGuffin, Proctor, Lauriente, Lerbekmo, Ross, Dunsmore, Spence, Dutka.

Referee: Runge. Scoring summary: 1st period—M-D, Mackay (Lappa), 18:02. Penalty: Miller.

2nd period—Eng, McGuffin (Dimock), 4:17; M-D, Mackay (Drouin), 14:11. Penalties: Drouin, Lerbekmo.

3rd period—M-D, Mackay (Drouin), 3:58; M-D, Mackay (Drouin), 4:37; M-D, Jones (Drouin), 18:41. Penalty: Drouin.

FLASH!

Swimming Gale won by

Engineers

Med-Dents come Second,

Arts-Ag-Science Third

Here and There

The recent disturbance arising from the divergence of opinions on the part of the Students' Union and certain members of its "official organ," The Gateway, has attracted a great deal of attention on the part of the student body. In passing, we might hazard the opinion that it seems unfortunate that a reporter covering Students' Union meetings should allow personal feelings to creep into the particular article that the said reporter is working on. Any such undertaking must be carried on so that the ultimate reader gets the true and unadulterated facts. Personal feelings should not creep into the body of the report. Perhaps it might be best to cite the fact that one should never allow himself to feel bitter towards people; he should always remember that he is one of them. . . . Bill Clark tells me that when room-mate Morley Tanner phones up his one and only, he talks for hours on end; then he stands up and talks some more. . . . H. G. Wells has always been admired by this writer for his various writings on government and civilization. He states in one of his works that present day civilization needs a breathing spell. We could go a little farther and say that from

all appearances it could do far better with an iron lung. . . . The Journal of Etiquette and Posture tells its readers "to enter a car easily, with limbs relaxed, feet not too far apart, and with one hand free to expedite the movement." Might we add that it would also be a wise thing to duck that head, too, if you know what's good for you. . . . James K. Jewett, whose firm handles scrap iron, said that it couldn't be proved that the Japanese have made or are now making ammunition out of the scrap iron purchased in this country and transported across the Pacific in shiploads. But it is no less probable that they do not use it in making silk stockings. . . . During the filming of a recent picture a run showed in one of Myrna Loy's stockings, and a \$10,000 sequence had to be filmed again. Let things like that creep in, and a picture would soon degenerate into real life. . . . Did you know that today's cynic is yesterday's idealist who failed to put his ideals into action; that sometimes a private secretary ends her letter with a dash, for the door; that according to a young would-be psychologist, the stages in the life of a co-ed are: (1) Safety Pins, (2) Hair Pins, (3) Fraternity Pins, (4) Rolling Pins. . . . "Variety" tells us that Florenz Zeigfeld believed explicitly in the fact that a pair of beautiful legs is rare. Don't be down-hearted; after all, the prime purpose of legs is to take you places. . . . Transport engineers are devoting themselves more and more to streamlining everything in connection with moving vehicles—except the elbow of the other passenger in the bus seat. . . . Wealthy people do not know the thrill of paying the last instalment on something. Yes, and they have troubles of their own which the poor man cannot hope to enjoy. . . . Every normal man has the ambition to own his own home, and then he starts wishing for a car to get away from it in. . . . A certain D. C. Eaglesham wrote the following X-planatory ditty with which we close this week's column:

X is the consonant cram full of uses,
X is the letter cursed with abuses;
X is the number, one greater than nine,
X is the mark of the illiterate sign;
An X marks the spot where the murder was done,
An X the design on the hot Easter bun;
X is the sign of a multiplication,
X is the ray that has deep penetration;
X marks the place where the pupil went wrong,
And X marks the crossing where trains come along;
There's an X that you put on the ballot you choose,
Three X's on labels means very old booze;
But the best X of all to the modern young miss
Is the X that you sign when you send her a kiss.

—J. K. M.

right time. Bud Eggenberger and Jim Gander are a pair of tall long-armed guards, a combination which is hard to beat. Bud comes from Brooks, while Jim comes from Edmonton. Both boys became injured towards the last of the season, or perhaps the story might have been a different one.

The other two men, Reed Nelson of Cardston and Harold Peacock of Barons, make a good comparison. Reed, not unlike a kangaroo, can certainly jump. He plays a fast but cautious game, and with his ability to jump, deserves one of the first place positions on the all-star team. Harold Peacock stays pretty close to the ground, but that does not tell all. He is a fast, untiring boy who, like a good guard should do, seldom lets his check get out of his reach.

All in all, they are ten pretty good ball handlers, and feel confident they could give the Golden Bears an interesting hour some evening.

CLUB PRESIDENTS

See notice by Bill Simpson, Sec., M.A.B.

Spike Shoe Club Reorganized; Mickey Hajash New President

Plan Extensively For Next Year

A joint meeting of the men's and women's track clubs resulted in the amalgamation of the two for the purpose of furthering the interest of track-minded students in the University. A new slate of officers, including: President, Mickey Hajash; vice-president, Mickey Hajash; secretary-treas, Dot Ward; assistant sec-treas, Lillian Reid, were elected to start the next year off with a bang.

"The Spike Shoe Club" was chosen as the name, with the "spike shoe" pin as the club emblem. Another meeting is planned for March, with invitations extended to all those interested in any part of track. The club aims, with a strong supporting membership, an enthusiastic executive and the encouraging plugs of our publicity agent, Archie Campbell, to improve the equipment and track facilities; to arouse interest of both participants and spectators, and especially to encourage Intercollegiate meets, the last being most important, since the others would follow through. Stan Moher and Miss Fosskett, as well as other members, contributed many valuable suggestions, which included getting a coach during track season and improvements to be made on the track itself.

Some movies of Olympic games and other sports were highlights of the meeting. A vote of thanks was given Ken Bradshaw, who presided over the meeting, for his very successful efforts in organizing and putting over track for this year.

Keep your eyes peeled for the announcement of next meeting, and let's really put Alberta on the map for track next year.

Reed Payne, a tall Sophomore, works effectively around his opponents' basket, making it necessary for them to hit the hoop the first try. Reed is also noted for his accurate shooting. Herb Christie, the other man on the Aggie string, as mentioned, was brought up in the basketball centre of the south. Herb breaks fast from his check, and is right in there when it comes to dropping the ball through the hoop. If you don't think so, ask him.

Alex Jardine, a Calgary raised man, led the Education team in the scoring race. Besides being a good shot, Alex checks close, and is usually in the right place at the

Large Crowd Attends Senior, Voices Approval

Best Attended Senior Ball in Years

The main ballroom of the Macdonald Hotel was the scene of the annual Senior Formal last Friday, Feb. 18th. Some 400 students and their guests attended this, the last important campus formal prior to graduation, and when the three hours of dancing, from 9 to 12, had run their course, were unanimous in voicing their hearty approval of the evening. In other years, the Senior has tended to be somewhat poorly attended, but this year was indeed an exception. As one student was heard to say, the party was "almost too well attended." The large crowd coupled with the carefree spirit of the dance, tended to rekindle the flame of college spirit which has in the past few years tended to slowly flicker out as far as this campus is concerned. Soft lights, Frank McCleavy's sweet music, and the atmosphere of the Macdonald tended to take everyone's mind away, at least for those three hours, from the cares of the college grind. The intermission, which by and large left the couples to follow their own pursuits, was the only "dead-beat" on the program. Let other Senior representatives profit by this year's "Graduation Ball" and see that in years to come that period when dancers and orchestra pause for refreshment be filled in with some substantial form of entertainment. However, those members of the graduating class and undergraduates who attended will undoubtedly file away in their mental scrapbook, pleasant memories of '44's Senior.

Pharmacy Phun

The ever-present "heavy" (the threat of exams) that hangs over our heads has somewhat curtailed any of the old spirit that prevailed in the Pharmacy Department in previous years. However, I hear the second years managed a binge a short while ago. This consisted of guzzling sandwiches and pie in the Pharmacy laboratory with the necessary liquid refreshments (95%) to wash it down. The rest of the time the Pharm kids have been burying their noses deep into the foggy depths of Chemistry formulae and Materia Medica.

"The Apothecary"
He looks respectable and mild
Like someone at the Bar,
But then those bottles—yes, my child,
I do know what they are.
Those lovely globes of green and red,
They are not there for fun.
You see? He simply shakes his head;
He will not give you one.
But if the truth is what you want,
The truth is sweet and short.
For one of them is Creme de Menthe.

The other one is Port.
At even, when he feels like sin,
He takes them from the shelf,
And asks the naughty doctor in
And just enjoys himself.
He fills a bumper to the brim,
He lights a huge Havana,
And bawls the rude barbaric

Simpson Notifies Club Presidents

The President of each Men's Athletic Club in the University must call a meeting of his club, at which officers for the club for the 1944-45 session will be elected. The results of these elections must be sent in to Bill Simpson, Secretary of Athletics, c/o Students' Union Office, on or before March 6, 1944.

Here is the list of clubs whose officers must be elected:
Boxing—Pres. Steele Brewerton.
Wrestling—Pres. Dick Corbet.
Track—Pres. Ken Bradshaw.
Swimming—Pres. George Smith.
Outdoor—Pres. Malcolm Clark.
Badminton—Pres. Margery Fraser.
Tennis—Pres. Paul Drouin.
Fencing—Pres. Aubrey Olsen.
Big Block—Pres. Lloyd Grisdale.
The officers of the Basketball, Rugby and Hockey have already been elected for a two-year session.
(Signed) BILL SIMPSON,
Secretary, Men's Athletic Board.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

(Continued from Page 1)

Dr. Newton said that about 44 students would be affected in this University, and he urged these "44" to act like men. "Remember," he said, "that the country is at war. There are people being subjected to more unpleasant things."

"Also," he reminded the audience, "students, even though in the lower half, still have an opportunity to complete their year successfully. And upon their return from war, the Dominion Government will assist them to attend university by giving each student \$10.30 a week."

The President concluded his address by saying: "The Board in this University is willing to act as advocates for your interests."

He then called upon Col. Warren to say a few words. Col. Warren said that he had nothing to add except this: "Every year since the war the regulations governing the University have changed. They are not consistent, and all depend on conditions in the country. Every change that has taken place has been more stringent on the students. I don't know how long the present regulations are going to last. The latest regulations were made, not because students have fallen down in importance to the country, but because there is pressing need for men. The authorities know that all students are doing essential work now and will do so after the war. According to the government, the students have a right to hold up their chins. But I ask all students not to pay attention to rumor, one of the most dangerous things in wartime. If you want to know where you stand with the new regulations, don't go to your neighbor, but ask your dean."

Dr. Newton then called for a discussion from the students. Representative questions asked were:

Q: Will the clipping of students be carried on after the war?
A: No.

Q: What representation of students is there on these Boards making these decisions?
A: None. But remember, we do

Hymn

Of Ipecacuanha.
The Song of Liquorice, the Song
Of Dr. Gregory's Powder,
The doctor sings both loud and strong,

The chemist sings much louder.
All night they hold these hideous larks

And horrify the street
With pharmaceutical remarks
Which I must not repeat.

They drink the red, they drink the green,
Till they can drink no more,
Then drain a draught of neat quinine

And totter to the floor.
My son, the things that you could be
Compose a lengthy list,
But at the top I plainly see
The wicked pharmacist.

My son, the things that you could be

Compose a lengthy list,
But at the top I plainly see
The wicked pharmacist.

The wicked pharmacist.

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Theatre Directory

EMPRESS—Friday, Sat., Mon., "Adventures of Tartu," with Robert Donat. Tues., Wed., Thurs., "Whistling in Brooklyn," with Red Skelton, also "Jeannie."

STRAND—Friday, Sat., Mon., Charles Laughton in "Stand By For Action," plus "Riders of North-West Mounted." Tues., Wed., Thurs., Bing Crosby in "Mississippi," also "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," with Lionel Barrymore.

GARNEAU — Friday, Sat., "Stage Door Canteen." Starting Monday, "Lassie Comes Home," with Roddy McDowell and Donald Crisp.

PRINCESS—Mon., Tues., Wed., "Naughty Marietta," with Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald, also "Come Live With Me," with James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. Thurs., Friday, Sat., "They Met in Bombay," with Rosalind Russell and Clark Gable, plus "Calling Dr. Gillespie," with Lionel Barrymore.

VARSCONA—Sat., Mon., Tues., "Desparadoes," with Randolph Scott, also Bing Crosby in "Star Makers." Wed., Thurs., Fri., "Pride of the Yankees," with Gary Cooper and Teresa Wright, also "Wild Geese Calling."

RIALTO—Running for one week starting Friday, "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," with Maria Montez.

What's The Score?

By BILL CLARK

A meeting of the W.C.I.A.U. will be held on March 11, in an effort to revive Intersvarsity competition in the field of athletics. Athletes and fans have suffered in the past two or three years in the absence of Intercollegiate competition, and it is our genuine hope that University authorities will see fit to allow its return. No for an answer has become monotonous, and is, we think, just a bit short-sighted.

An account elsewhere on this page sums up the reorganization meeting of the Track Club. Reorganized by Sports Director Stan Moher, the club seems on its way back to prominence.

The Awards Committee of the M.A.B. is meeting Sunday to discuss prospective award winners. Their task is anything but an enviable one, because some of the prospects must be cut off, and that's no fun, for either the M.A.B. or the award-loser. Results of the meeting will be carried in next week's paper.

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